

**AMENDMENTS TO THE SPECIFICATION**

***Please amend the paragraph on page 2, lines 7-11 as follows:***

Then, in view of the above-mentioned circumstances, the present invention has been achieved, and its object is to provide a method for selectively obtaining carbon nanotubes, capable of solving the problems of the conventional technique, having structures different from the structures of the carbon nanotubes to be ~~vanished~~lysed by selectively combusting and ~~vanishing~~lysing carbon nanotubes of specific structures.

***Please amend the paragraph on page 2, lines 13-19 as follows:***

In order to achieve the above-mentioned object, the present invention firstly provides a method for selecting structures for carbon nanotubes by the light irradiation, characterized in selectively obtaining carbon nanotubes having structures different from the structures of the carbon nanotubes to be ~~vanished~~lysed by irradiating carbon nanotubes with a light beam of single wavelength so as to have carbon nanotubes in a specific electron states in the excited states, and oxidizing and combusting the carbon nanotubes in the excited states by an oxygen or an oxidizing agent so as to ~~vanish~~lyse the same.

***Please amend the paragraph on page 2, lines 20-23 as follows:***

The present invention secondly provides the method for selecting structures for carbon nanotubes by the light irradiation according to the first invention, characterized in that the carbon nanotubes in the excited states are ~~vanished~~lysed by oxidizing and combusting at a temperature of 0°C or more and 500°C or less.

***Please amend the paragraph on page 3, lines 1-5 as follows:***

It fourthly provides the method for selecting structures for carbon nanotubes by the light irradiation according to any one of the first to third inventions, characterized in that light beams having different wavelengths are irradiated to the carbon nanotubes respectively for selectively oxidizing and combusting carbon nanotubes having specific structures corresponding to the wavelength of each light beam so as to ~~vanish~~lyse the same.

***Please amend the paragraph beginning on page 3, line 24 as follows:***

A method for selecting structures for carbon nanotubes by the light irradiation according to the present invention is largely characterized in selectively obtaining only carbon nanotubes having structures different from the structures of the carbon nanotubes to be ~~vanished-lysed~~ by irradiating carbon nanotubes with a light beam of single wavelength so as to have carbon nanotubes in specific electron states in the excited states by absorbing the light beam, and oxidizing and combusting the carbon nanotubes in the excited states by an oxygen or an oxidizing agent so as to ~~vanish-lyse~~ the same. At the time, the carbon nanotubes in the excited states can be ~~vanished-lysed~~ by preferably oxidizing and combusting at a temperature of 0°C or more and 500°C or less.

***Please amend the paragraph on page 4, lines 8-12 as follows:***

That is, by irradiating the carbon nanotubes with a light beam of a single wavelength, only carbon nanotubes having specific structures can be ~~vanished-lysed~~ by combustion at a low temperature of 0°C or more and 500°C or less, and as a result, carbon nanotubes having structures different from the carbon nanotubes to be ~~vanished-lysed~~ can be obtained selectively.

***Please amend the paragraph on page 4, lines 21-25 as follows:***

Moreover, on the other hand, as an oxidizing agent for oxidizing the carbon nanotubes, an optional oxidizing agent can be used. In particular, a hydrogen peroxide water, a nitric acid or a potassium permanganate can be used preferably. For example, in the case a hydrogen peroxide water (concentration 10 to 30%) is used, carbon nanotubes of specific structures can be combusted and ~~vanished-lysed~~ in a range of 0°C to 100°C.

***Please amend the paragraph beginning on page 4, line 26 as follows:***

As mentioned above, according to the method for selecting structures for carbon nanotubes by the light irradiation of the present invention, since carbon nanotubes having specific structures can be excited for promoting the oxidization thereof by irradiating the carbon nanotubes with a single wavelength light beam, and thereby the carbon nanotubes excited by

heating at a low temperature can be combusted and ~~vanished-lysed~~, carbon nanotubes of a good quality, having specific structures can be obtained without damaging the carbon nanotubes remaining without ~~vanishing-lysing~~.

***Please amend the paragraph on page 5, lines 6-11 as follows:***

Moreover, according to the method for selecting structures for carbon nanotubes by the light irradiation of the present invention, since light beams of different wavelengths are irradiated to the carbon nanotubes for selectively oxidizing and combusting carbon nanotubes having specific structures corresponding to the wavelength of each light beam so as to ~~vanish-lyse~~ the same, carbon nanotubes of necessary structures can optionally be obtained selectively.

***Please amend the paragraph on page 6, lines 8-19 as follows:***

The Raman spectra thereof are shown in FIG. 1. As it is known by the comparison with the case without the light irradiation, although a light beam having a 370 nm wavelength does not influence the oxidization of the single-wall carbon nanotubes at all, the light beams of the other wavelengths promoted the oxidization of the single-wall carbon nanotubes having specific structures. In the case a light beam of a 420 nm wavelength is irradiated to the single-wall carbon nanotubes, as it is shown by the Raman spectrum, the single-wall carbon nanotubes of a 0.96 nm diameter and a 1.0 nm diameter were completely ~~vanished-lysed~~, and those of 1.1 nm and 1.2 nm diameters remained without ~~vanishing-lysing~~. In the case of the irradiation with a light beam of a 500 nm wavelength, although the single-wall carbon nanotubes of about 1.0 nm and about 1.1 nm diameters were ~~vanished-lysed~~, on the other hand in this case, two novel single-wall carbon nanotubes of about 1.35 nm and about 1.56 nm diameters appeared.

***Please amend the paragraph on beginning page 6, line 20 as follows:***

Furthermore, as a result of executing the light irradiation using a light beam of a 620 nm wavelength, only single-wall carbon nanotubes of about a 1.2 nm diameter remained, and the carbon nanotubes of the other diameters were ~~vanished-lysed~~. It was shown that the substantially the same results were provided for the oxygen concentration and the kind of the chemical bond of C and O regardless of the light irradiation of the different wavelengths or without the light irradiation in the all specimens formed by the HiPco method from the X ray photo electron

spectroscopy (XPS). Thereby, it was learned that the ~~vanished-lysed~~ single-wall carbon nanotubes were combusted selectively instead of the chemical reaction with the oxygen or the formation of a carbonyl or a carboxyl compound.

***Please amend the paragraph on page 7, lines 11-13 as follows:***

These results show that the light irradiation promoted the oxidization of the single-wall carbon nanotubes, and that a light beam of a specific wavelength selectively oxidized, combusted and ~~vanished-lysed~~ single-wall carbon nanotubes of specific structures.

***Please amend the paragraph beginning on page 7, line 25 as follows:***

Therefore, the experiment results show that the light irradiation promotes the oxidization of the single-wall carbon nanotubes also in the case of using an oxidizing agent such as a hydrogen peroxide water, and it denotes that a light beam of a specific wavelength selectively oxidizes, combusts and ~~vanishes-lyses~~ single-wall carbon nanotubes of specific structures.